

The Wheeling Intelligence

VOLUME XLVI—NUMBER 133.

WHEELING, W. VA., TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1898.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

WAR SHIP MAINE

Ordered to Proceed Immediately to Havana Harbor.

WITHIN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS

For the First Time Since the Insurrection Broke Out

THIS COUNTRY REPRESENTED

In Cuban Waters by a War Vessel—The Decision to Send the Maine to Havana Was Finally Reached at a Special Meeting at the White House Yesterday Morning—The State Department Says That the Sending of the Ship Means Simply the Resumption of Friendly Naval Relations With Spain—How the Order is Viewed in Washington—Ambassador De Lome Fully Informed of the Movement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Within forty-eight hours, for the first time since the insurrection broke out in Cuba, three years ago, the United States government will be represented in the harbor of Havana by a warship. The decision to send the U. S. S. Maine was finally reached at a special meeting at the white house this morning between the President, Secretary Long, Assistant Secretary Day, Attorney General McKenna, and General Miles, and it is a striking fact that with the exception of the secretary of the navy and the attorney general, not a member of the cabinet knew of the President's intention to take this radical action.

It is not denied, however, that some such move has been long in contemplation, as is evidenced in the following statement of Assistant Secretary Day, made this afternoon: "The sending of the Maine to Havana means simply the resumption of friendly naval relations with Spain. It is customary for naval vessels of friendly nations to pass in and out of the harbors of other countries with which they are at peace, and British and German warships have recently visited Havana. This is no new move. The President has intended to do it for some time, but heretofore something has happened to postpone it. The order to send the Maine means nothing more than I have said, and there is nothing alarming or unfriendly in them. The Spanish minister here is fully informed of what is going on and so far as I know has not made the slightest objection to it."

Further, Assistant Secretary Day said that Consul General Lee had not sent for a warship.

This statement shows that the move was made deliberately and that it could not have been taken if there were serious apprehension of its result in Havana. The general belief here, however, is that in Madrid rather than in any Cuban town is trouble to be looked for, if there should be any misapprehension of the purpose of our government in sending the Maine to Havana. The temper of the opposition newspapers in the Spanish capital has been threatening for some time and it may require the strong hand of the news censor to repress utterances that would lead to rioting.

Admiral Seward's orders were not made public in their text at the department, but it was stated that the substance of them was contained in the statement made by Secretary Long. The orders were not sent directly to the Maine for the reason that she is now attached to the squadron, and the naval regulations require all such orders to go through the superior officer. There is some question whether the telegram reached the admiral before he sailed with his squadron from Key West for Tortugas harbor. The belief is that it did not, but this will make little difference in the programme inasmuch as the telegram doubtless will be sent to the admiral by one of the torpedo boats or some other means of conveyance. The details of the Maine's movements are believed to be left for the arrangement of Admiral Seward, but it is thought that the ship, which put to sea with the squadron, will return to Key West before going to Havana.

The German ships to which Assistant Secretary Day referred in his statement are the Charlotte and the Geyer, both training ships and not of formidable type, though one sufficed to settle hastily the recent Haytian difficulty. Their touching at Havana is not believed to be significant, as their cruise was arranged in all details last September, and the ships are due at Charleston, S. C., early in February next. The commander of the Maine, Captain Sigbee, is a favorite in the navy department. For four years he was chief of the hydrographic office and by his energy brought the office up to a high standard. He was lucky to get so important a ship as the Maine considering his actual rank, which is that of a commodore. But immediately he justified the department's judgment in the selection by running his ship straight into a dock in New York harbor to avoid running down a packed excursion boat. This was a display of quick judgment, nerve and pluck that pleased the department so highly that the captain was sent a complimentary letter.

His officers are also a good lot, including Lieutenant Commander Richard Wainwright, Lieutenant G. F. Holman, John Hood and C. W. Yungen, Lieutenants (junior grade) G. W. Blow, J. T. Hildan, F. W. Jenkins, Cadets J. H. Holden, W. T. Clavertus, Amos Bronson and D. F. Boyd, Jr., Surgeon L. G. Hoenberger, Paymaster C. W. Littlefield, Chief Engineer C. P. Howell, passed Assistant Engineer F. C. Bowers, Assistant Engineers J. R. Morris and D. R. Merrill, Cadet Engineers Pope Washington and Arthur Crenshaw, Chaplain J. P. Chidwick and Lieutenant of Marines A. W. Catlin.

HOW IT IS VIEWED

In Washington—Department Officials Make Light of the Affair—Spanish Minister Fully Informed of the Movement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—The United States steamship Maine has been ordered to Havana. It is said at the navy department that no disturbing news has been received from there, but that the movement is rather in the line of a resumption of free intercourse of our naval vessels in Cuban waters the same as prevailed prior to their withdrawal on account of the outbreak of hostilities.

The first intimation that the members of the senate committee on foreign relations had of the orders to the Maine was given in the Associated Press bulletin. They received the information with evident satisfaction. Senator Frye said that the action was eminently sat-

isfactory. Senator Gray said it was very proper to have a war ship in Havana for the protection of American interests. Senator Morgan said that Germany had shown the United States the way by sending her warships to Havana and was evidently badgering this government in this matter.

Senator Foraker was particularly pleased to hear the news. He said he wished the Texas and the other vessels of the squadron would be ordered to follow the Maine.

Senator Culberson said: "I am glad to hear it. I hope the Maine will be followed by other vessels."

Senator Teller said he would like to see the harbor of Havana filled with American ships.

It was evident that the decision to send the Maine to Havana for a visit was not arrived at hastily from the events that preceded the announcement of the decision. For some time past administration officials have been of opinion that a mistake was committed by the preceding administration in the very beginning of the Cuban insurrection, in deciding out of excessive caution, and in overweighing regard for the sensibilities of the Spanish public, to abandon the practice which had been pursued by our navy department for years past of sending our warships at intervals on cruises through the West Indies that frequently included stops at Havana. It was not regarded as consistent with our national pride that this practice, common to all maritime nations, should have been abandoned or suspended, and it was believed that if it had been consistently adhered to there never would have been any complaint of the movement of our ships from Spanish sources. Besides all nations have exercised the right to maintain at least a small naval force at ports inhabited by any considerable number of their citizens when there were signs of trouble that threatened their safety or their property. Therefore the administration some time ago came to the conclusion that it would take steps to restore the old order of things, and allow our war ships to cruise freely and to touch in Cuban ports, as soon as the change could be made without leading to misconstruction and without being interpreted as a war measure, which as a matter of fact nothing was further from the intentions of the President. The first movement in the direction of the old practice was made last fall before the assembling of Congress when Secretary Long announced through the Associated Press his purpose to send the entire North Atlantic squadron to the Tortugas harbor for their winter evolutions, which for several years past, or ever since the beginning of the Cuban insurrection, had been performed with difficulty and under all kinds of discouraging conditions of wind and weather off the Chesapeake cape.

This movement being received with equanimity the next step followed when some of our little gunboats were sent to cruise in the West Indies, the Wilmington and the Annapolis being now in those waters. It only remained to send one of our ships to Havana to completely restore the old practice. Naturally this was a more delicate step than had been called for previously, and it was not until the administration had satisfied itself that conditions in Havana had quieted and resumed the normal state that existed before the recent military riot against the newspapers, that it was deemed timely to make the last move.

This decision was not reached without consideration of all the results that might follow. The Spanish minister, Senor Dupuy de Lome, was an early caller at the state department, his purpose being to advise with the officials relative to the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty for Cuba and the terms of the present tariff act. The purpose of the present tariff act, the purpose of the treaty, was regarded as evidence of the confidence of both parties in the security of the outlook. After his visit Assistant Secretary Day repaired to the white house and there was a notable gathering around the President, including Secretary Long, of the navy, Attorney General McKenna, and General Miles, the commanding general of the army. All callers were denied access to the President's room, much to their chagrin, this being the day of the week that is most largely assigned to the reception of congressional callers. The conference lasted for nearly an hour and when it broke up it was with every evidence of serenity and confidence in the peaceful outlook that the members dispersed. Secretary Long was entrusted with the duty of making a public statement concerning the Maine's orders and the reasons thereof.

Secretary of the Navy Long was seen this morning concerning the rumors that were afloat yesterday in regard to the movements of the ships and said:

"So far from there being any foundation for the rumors yesterday of trouble at Havana, matters are now in such condition that our vessels are about to resume their friendly calls at Cuban ports and go in and out just as the vessels of other nations do. The Maine will go in a day or two on just such a visit. The department has issued orders for vessels to attend the public celebrations at Mobile and the Mardi gras at New Orleans and for the torpedo boat flotilla, to visit Galveston, Texas."

At the Spanish legation nothing was known of the order for the Maine to proceed to Havana. Minister de Lome said that even in case it were true that it portended nothing serious. It was perfectly in accord with usage for warships of two friendly powers to enter and leave each other's ports, the warships of Spain had visited American ports on complimentary missions three times in as many years and if there had not been an American warship in Havana in the same length of time it was merely because the United States government had not seen fit to order one there. As to the possible consequence of the Maine's appearing at Havana at this time, the minister expressed himself as not at all uneasy. There was no doubt, he said, of the conservative behavior of the loyal Spanish population in Havana and elsewhere, and the only remote contingency which might lead to unpleasant consequences was some overt act on the part of the insurgent sympathizers committed with a hope of embroiling Spain and the United States in just such an incident as happened with the Baltimore crowd during the insurrection in Chili. In response to an inquiry the minister said that it was not customary and a part of diplomatic usage for one country to notify the diplomatic representatives of another in advance that it intended to send a war vessel to the waters of the other nation.

The statement of minister de Lome makes it apparent that the Spanish government will not regard the dispatch of the Maine to Havana as an hostile act and equivalent to a breach of the

friendly relations between the two countries.

The Maine, which has been selected to make the visit to Havana for the protection of American interests, is a battleship of the second class and is regarded as one of the best ships in the new navy. She was built at the Brooklyn navy yard and is 318 feet long and 67 feet broad, 21.5 mean draught and 6,852 tons displacement. She has two ten-inch vertical turrets and two military masts and her motive power is furnished by twin screw vertical triple expansion engines having a maximum horse power of 9,533 capable of making a speed of 17.45 knots.

She carries four ten-inch and six six-inch breech-loading guns in her main battery and seven six-pounder and eight one-pounder rapid fire guns and four gatlings in her secondary battery, and four Whitehead torpedoes.

While administration officials miss no opportunity of declaring their confidence in the promise of the maintenance of peace it may be noted as a matter of interest that the United States now has assembled near Key West the most formidable fleet of warships that has been gotten together in our home waters for many years. It is made up of the North Atlantic squadron, under command of Admiral Seward, flagship New York, first class battleships, Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts, second class battleships, Maine and Texas, cruisers Detroit and Montgomery, dispatch boat Fern and the torpedo boat flotilla, composed of the Cushing, Ericsson, Dupont and Fort, which will be reinforced in a few days by the Foote. The big protected cruiser Brooklyn almost equal to a battleship herself, is fitting out at the New York navy yard and Captain Cook, who commands the ship, was at the navy department this morning, expecting to sail the latter part of this week to join Admiral Seward's squadron. The gunboat Nashville and the training ship Essex, are at Port Royal, S. C., within easy call and the entire navy may be said to be in a state of preparedness that is gratifying to officials in view of the limited resources placed in their hands by Congress.

Minister de Lome called again at the state department about 3 o'clock in pursuit of information concerning the movements of the Maine. He asked and was freely permitted to see the orders sent to Admiral Seward, directing the Maine to proceed to Havana. The fact that the Spanish minister was shown the orders is regarded as an indication that there is nothing of a threatening or bellicose nature in them.

Senor Quesada, secretary of the Cuban junta, and Senor Albertini, of the Cuban staff in Washington, were about the capitol during the day conferring with members concerning the Cuban status. Mr. Quesada said: "The sending of the Maine to Cuba, whatever be the official version, is, in our opinion, proof that things are in such condition in the few Spanish strongholds that anarchy reigns and that American citizens and property, unable to find protection at the hands of the impotent Spanish government have now the protection of their own vessels. It is a declaration to the world that the United States are not afraid of the Spanish rabble which seems to control the Spanish officials. The attitude of the Spanish papers and officials has been that the presence of an American warship in Havana means intervention; undoubtedly they will now say that it is the most natural thing for any nation to send its vessels to the ports of a friendly power, and Mr. de Lome will declare that his government is delighted."

But we shall soon hear from General Weyler's subordinates in Cuba and from Spain, that is, if the cannons of the Maine do not bring to the Spanish minds the conviction that prudence in this case is the better part of valor."

Senor Albertini says the sending of the Maine will justify itself by future events. From his acquaintance with Spanish methods he says there is greater reason for apprehension than has yet been shown and he declares that as soon as Spain finds that Cuba is lost a carnival of slaughter will be inaugurated with the ruins of Mor Castle and the Cubans turned on the city of Havana.

SOME EXPRESSIONS

Of Members of the House Naval Committee on Cuban Situation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—Chairman Boutelle, of the house committee on naval affairs, said that if the Maine had gone to Havana it was an entirely natural movement. The sending of our ships to the ports of the world implied no offense. That is what they are for, said Mr. Boutelle, and he added: "This is essentially true in time of peace, and according to the view of Spain there is no war and the United States had not thus far recognized a condition of war as existing."

Representative Myer, of Louisiana, of the naval committee, expressed satisfaction at the sending of the Maine to Havana. When foreign warships come to New Orleans, said Mr. Myer, it is regarded as a mark of respect, and Spain cannot possibly take umbrage at the presence of the Maine at Havana.

Senator Turpie—"I am very glad of it. It is good news."

Senator Daniel—"I am glad to hear of it. It ought to have been done two years ago."

Representative Cummings, of New York, said: "The Maine ought to have been sent to Havana two years ago. It would have saved the life of many an American citizen, put a stop to the butcheries of Weyler and forced Spain to troop in the ranks of civilization. But better late than never."

Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, said he construed this action to mean that there was apprehension of another outbreak at Havana and that it would be directed against our people. He said he could not think the sending of the Maine was due to any strain between the United States and Spain, but rather to the anticipated emergency of an outbreak.

There was gratification expressed among the members of the house committee on foreign affairs.

President's Itinerary

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—President Dole and party will leave Chicago via the Baltimore & Ohio railroad train No. 3 at 10:25 a. m. to-morrow, en route to Washington, where they will arrive at 11:50 a. m. Wednesday. The party will occupy one of the Baltimore & Ohio official cars, and be under the personal charge of Mr. T. W. Cridler, third assistant secretary of state, and Major McKinley, military attaché of President McKinley. During the journey on Tuesday the party will pass through the thickly settled portion of Ohio, making brief stops at such points as Defiance, Tiffin, Mansfield, Newark, and Zanesville.

ALLEGED BRIBERY

Of Representative Otis in the Ohio Senatorial Contest.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES,

Of Whom There Were Thirty, Most of Them Being Employees of the Gibson House, Cincinnati, Closed Last Evening.

Allen O. Myers Withdrew Under the Cross-Examination of Senator Garfield. Some of the Parties Summoned Refuse to Testify, Denying the Jurisdiction of the Senate Committee—Will be Called Up Before the Bar of the Senate for Contempt.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 24.—The legislative committee to-night closed its investigation in this city of the Otis charges of bribery in the recent election of United States senator. The senate committee will continue its work at Columbus. Thirty witnesses have been examined here since last Friday, most of them being employees of the Gibson House, of telegraph and telephone companies and of the Union Savings and Trust Company. Jared H. Bliss, Allen O. Myers, Jr., and E. H. Archer were the principal other witnesses. They returned to Columbus to-night with the committee. The attorneys and three members of the house committee also returned.

As the evidence of Representative John C. Otis and of Colonel Thomas C. Campbell will be very lengthy they were not called here, but Mr. Otis will likely be the next witness at Columbus. At Columbus last week several witnesses refused to testify because their attorneys advised them that a senate committee had no jurisdiction in investigating charges made by a member of the house.

The employees of President Schmitz's bank and Hon. Harry M. Daugherty, chairman of the Republican state central committee, to-day declined either to be sworn or to answer questions because the committee had no jurisdiction. When H. H. Hollenbeck was en route from Columbus to Cincinnati January 7, he received a dispatch signed "H. D." and the committee asked Mr. Daugherty if he sent that dispatch. He declined to answer questions and continued to argue the question of jurisdiction until he was excused, subject to a call for punishment for contempt.

When Manager Page, of the Western Union was asked to produce the "H. D." dispatch and other messages, he said the company now had none of their messages as far back as January 10. And he did not know whether they had been taken across the river to their offices in Covington and Newport, Ky., or sent to New York or where they were. Chairman Burke announced that as soon as the committee was through with all the willing witnesses that the proceedings would at once be begun to bring all of the unwilling witnesses before the bar of the senate for punishment for contempt.

THE DETAILS

Of the Investigation—Allen O. Myers Made to Squire Under Fire.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 24.—Allen O. Myers, Jr., was the first witness to-day in the legislative bribery investigation. He was at the Great Southern hotel, in Columbus, January 7, where Mr. Kurtz and others opposing Senator Hanna, were then stopping. His son, Allen O. Myers, Jr., clerk at the Gibson house, in Cincinnati, called him up that night and told of Boyce's movements. The next day his son reached Columbus with copies of stenographic reports of Boyce's talks from Cincinnati over the telephone with the Hanna headquarters in Columbus. As the matter pertained to Republicans, he turned all over to Kurtz and introduced his son to him. Kurtz told Myers that Hollenbeck would go to Cincinnati with money. Myers detailed the shadowing of Hollenbeck from Columbus to Cincinnati and back, also the carriage drives of Boyce about Columbus.

The testimony of Myers caused quite a stir, especially when he became very angry on the cross examination by Senator Garfield. He denied that he was a party to any conspiracy in getting up the Boyce-Hollenbeck story about the bribery of Representative Otis. When Senator Garfield told witness he need not reply to anything that would incriminate himself, Myers became intensely enraged and Chairman Burke had difficulty in proceeding with the inquiry.

E. H. Archer, of Columbus, deputy state railway commission, testified to following H. H. Hollenbeck from Columbus to Cincinnati and pointing him out to Jerry Dick and the detectives at the depot.

Archer testified rapidly, without being asked. He told about the shadowing Hollenbeck from the Neil house to the Columbus depot, watching his movements on the train and even in his berth all night. Hollenbeck carried his valise to the toilet room with him and wherever he went. Hollenbeck took his valise with him into an upper berth. He did not undress in the sleeper and received messages in care of the conductor along the route. The rest of Archer's testimony covered the shadowing in Cincinnati and Columbus that had been covered by the witness last Saturday.

Archer said he was a volunteer with Kurtz and other Republicans in seeking the defeat of Hanna, that he was not employed as detective, but had worked for weeks for the good of the cause.

Harry M. Daugherty, chairman of the Republican state executive committee, was called, but refused to be sworn, because he claimed the committee had no jurisdiction in the Otis case. He had no legal counsel so advised other witnesses and would follow that advice himself. He was asked if he sent the telegram signed "H. D." to Hollenbeck while he was on the train, but he refused to answer this question and all others put to him, on the ground that the committee had no jurisdiction.

Archer, on being recalled, testified that F. J. Mulvihill, one of the Democratic leaders against Hanna, was also on the train with Hollenbeck. Archer and Mulvihill got Hollenbeck's telegram and Mulvihill answered them. He said Hollenbeck's name to messages sent to Major Dick, Hanna's manager. Detective Miller was recalled to explain the telephone talks of Boyce and others with Major Rathbone and others at Hanna headquarters. Miller had four men besides himself in shadowing Boyce and Hollenbeck. Detective Slesinger followed Hollenbeck back to Columbus. Miller shadowed Boyce back

to the trail was lost in Columbus. Boyce and Hollenbeck only stopping there between trains.

E. B. Voorhees, vice president and director of the Union Trust and Savings Bank, was called, but refused to be sworn, because his attorney, J. W. Warrington, advised him that the committee had no jurisdiction. While Voorhees said he declined to answer questions, he was kept on the stand a long time. Many questions were asked him about President Schmitz being absent January 7 and 8, and about Cashier Caylor coming to him with Hollenbeck's credit. Voorhees refused to state whether he knew or met or ever received notes or letters from Hollenbeck. He refused to state whether Cashier Caylor came to him with Hollenbeck and whether the latter had an order or draft for \$20,000 or any amount. Rudolph Koehler, cashier of the Union Trust and Savings bank, refused to be sworn and declined to answer questions. He said President Schmitz was absent January 7 and 8. He was with Vice President Voorhees on those dates, but refused to answer any questions about Hollenbeck on the advice of Vice President Voorhees. Declined to answer whether he knew or ever met Hollenbeck. Said he did not know H. H. Boyce. Operations were pressed because the witness would answer regarding Boyce and others and say nothing regarding Hollenbeck. He declined to answer whether Hollenbeck had a letter to Schmitz.

GERMANY'S NEGOTIATIONS

With China—The Empire Has Complied With all Demands.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—Before the budget committee of the reichstag to-day Baron von Buelow, the minister for foreign affairs, said that the negotiations with China now concluded had resulted firstly, in the governor of Shan-Tung being removed and forever debarred from holding high office; six high officials named by Germany had also been removed and punished and proceedings had been instituted for the punishment of the actual perpetrators of the crime.

Secondly, China had promised to pay 3,000 taels for the material losses of the mission.

Thirdly, as atonement for the death of the missionaries, three churches were to be erected, each provided with an imperial tablet showing them to be under the protection of the Chinese emperor, one at Tsin-Nig, another at Tsao-Chou-Fou, and a third at the place where the murders were committed. China grants 66,000 taels for each church and free sites. Another 24,000 taels is assigned for building seven secure residences for the Catholic prefecture of Tsao-Chou-Fou.

Fourthly, a special imperial edict is issued for the protection of the German missions.

"China," Baron von Buelow explained, "has thus complied with all our demands."

EAST LIVERPOOL BRIDGE

Goes Into Receiver's Hands—Bench Warrants Out for President.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Jan. 24.—On application of the First National Bank of this city, George H. Owen was appointed receiver for the East-Liverpool Bridge Company, which spanned the Ohio at this point with a suspension bridge at this place a year ago. The company's bonded indebtedness is \$275,000, and there are a large number of unsecured claims.

It has large holdings of land on the West Virginia side of the river. To-day when the receiver attempted to take possession of the property he was put off the premises by President Shrader, of the bridge company, after a sharp fight. The attorneys for the bank promise that there will be bench warrants out for Shrader and his toll keeper in the morning on the charge of contempt of court.

Cotton Mills Resuming

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 24.—The Geneva woolen mill was started this morning with twelve new weavers, mostly Poles. Their presence caused considerable excitement among the strikers, though no trouble ensued.

BUFFINGTON, Vt., Jan. 24.—The Queen City cotton mills which have been shut down on account of the strike, resumed operations to-day. Nearly all of the employees returned and practically all the machinery is running. The Queen City operatives were the first to resist the general reduction.

Eleven Families Homeless

NANTICOKE, Pa., Jan. 24.—Eleven families were made homeless early to-day at Alden, a small mining town near here by a fire, which did \$40,000 worth of damage. The principal losers are W. J. Scott, merchant, \$10,000; Mrs. Noble, three stories and dwelling, \$10,000; Mrs. M. A. Jones, two stories and dwelling, \$3,000; John Kennedy, store, \$8,000, and George Shea, restaurant and dwelling, \$1,000. The other losses range from \$100 upwards. The total insurance is about one-third the loss. There were no fire engines or hose on, and a cold wind was blowing.

Senator Ekins' Financial Bill

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Senator Ekins to-day introduced a financial bill. It restricts the denomination of greenbacks and treasury notes to bills of five dollars and upwards; provides that national banks may issue currency up to the par value of bonds deposited; reduces the tax on circulation to one-half of one per cent, and allows national banks to be established with \$25,000 capital in towns of 3,000 population.

Judged to be Insane

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 24.—Mrs. Anna Niggl, who asphyxiated her children, Frank, aged two years, and Henry, aged six months, was to-day acquitted of the crime, the jury adjudging her to be insane. The crime was committed on December 2, Mrs. Niggl will be sent to Norristown insane asylum.

Maryland Senatorial

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 24.—The opening of the second week of the senatorial fight in Maryland found the situation the same as on Saturday, with the McComas men making the most confident claims, and the "eleven" as firmly united as ever. The ninth ballot taken to-day resulted as follows: McComas, 49; Gorman, 22; Flindley, 2; Shaw, 17.

Consul Lee has Not Resigned

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Assistant Secretary of State Day said to-night: "There is absolutely no truth in the report that General Lee has tendered his resignation. He is in perfect accord with the administration and the administration with him."

Another Dreyfus Duel

PARIS, Jan. 24.—A duel with swords was fought this morning between two newspaper men, M. Verwart and Pierre LeFevre. The former was wounded in the arm. The dispute arose over the Dreyfus case.

STATEMENT MADE

By the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, Von Buelow

IN REGARD TO DREYFUS CASE.

He Declares Most Emphatically That There Never Had Been Relations of Any Kind Between German Representatives or Agents and the Condemned French Officer—Evidence That was sheer invention—The Zola Trial and General Billot's Order Prohibiting All Officers From Testifying in the Case—Further Riots in Algiers.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The minister for foreign affairs, Baron von Buelow, made a solemn statement to-day before the budget committee of the reichstag in regard to the Dreyfus affair. He declared most emphatically that there had never been relations of any kind between German representatives or agents and Dreyfus. Continuing, the minister said the theory of the waste paper basket incident at the German embassy in Paris and the finding therein of compromising documents affecting Dreyfus, was sheer invention. He added that the Dreyfus affair had not affected in the slightest the calm relations between the German and the French governments. The speaker knew nothing of the visit of Dreyfus to the reichstag and still less of the alleged special facilities given Dreyfus by German officials during his alleged visit.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—According to the Gaulois, the minister for war, General Billot, will prohibit all officers from testifying at the trial of Emile Zola. General Billot himself will attend the trial in full uniform to make the "necessary defense of the army's honor." The organs of the government claim that public tension has been relieved by the firm statement made by the premier, M. Meunier, in the chamber of deputies and by the completeness of the police precautions.

The chamber of Deputies was thronged to-day when the session opened at 2:10 p. m. M. De Beauregard protested against the treatment accorded the chamber on Saturday saying it recalled the coups d'état of December, 1851, and November, 1873. (prolonged murmurs). The deputy further complained of the intervention of the troops on Saturday.

The president of the chamber, M. Brisson, explained that those who were charged to clear the tribune, met with resistance and thought it their duty to call out the guard.

M. Jaures, the socialist leader, requested permission to continue the discussion of Saturday. He criticized the government's "incomplete prosecution" of Emile Zola and asked what were the reasons for this state of affairs.

The house, by a vote of 376 to 132, expressed confidence in the government.

ST. MALO, France, Jan. 24.—There was an anti-Hebrew riot here to-day. The mob smashed the windows of the business houses belonging to Hebrews, and the troops were obliged to assist the police in dispersing the rioters.

ALGIERS, Jan. 24.—Further rioting occurred here at 9 o'clock this morning, when it was learned that a Hebrew had stabbed a Spaniard. A mob gathered, attacked and looted the Hebrew stores.

At the head of six Zouaves, with fixed bayonets, the governor general preceded by military drummers, traversed the streets, appealing for quiet. He was followed by a mob of about 3,000 people, who shouted: "Down with the Jews," "Resign," interrupted with a few cries of "Vive la Gouverneur General."

The governor general finally retired to the winter palace, escorted by detachments of police and Zouaves. Several Hebrews have been assaulted and a score of arrests have been made.

This evening the town is in great turmoil. All the shops are closed, and troops are picketed in all the squares. Several Jewish shops have been sacked, and the chassouers have several times dispersed the crowds.

This afternoon the manager of an anti-Jewish newspaper, accompanied by the widow of the Christ'ian who was killed last evening, himself dressed in deep mourning, drove along the main boulevard, and created intense anti-Jewish excitement. The people massed beneath the Arcades, shouting "Down with the Jews" and the like. Finally the chassouers and infantry, headed by beating drums, cleared the boulevard. A number of the natives joined the mob in the hope of pillaging. No Jew ventures upon the streets.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—A dispatch received from Algiers late to-night, says that at 11 o'clock perfect tranquillity prevailed there. The streets had been cleared and were held by troops. Altogether 300 arrests have been made and one hundred persons are to be put on trial to-morrow (Tuesday). M. Jaures received a dispatch from Algiers saying that the town was in flames and that a hundred Jews had been killed. He doubted the authenticity of the message, the signature of which was unknown to him and the government has had no information as to anything like so serious an effect.

Germany's Liberal Policy

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The following semi-official announcement was made to-day: "The statements regarding Germany's intention to open the port of Kiaochow to the commerce of the world are practically correct. Germany desires that its policy in China should be of a liberal character, not interfering with the commerce of other nations."

Weather Forecast for To-Day

For Western Pennsylvania, increasing cloudiness and snow or rain Tuesday afternoon; warmer; increasing southeasterly winds.
For West Virginia and Ohio, increasing cloudiness and rain Tuesday; warmer; increasing easterly winds.
Local Temperature.
The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Fourteenth and Market streets, was as follows:
7 a. m. 31
8 a. m. 31
9 a. m. 31
10 a. m. 31
11 a. m. 31
12 m. 31
Weather—Fair.